

Proposed BRAC actions by the MILDEPs as available on 9 February 1995, have been reviewed, and except as identified in the attachments, determined to be acceptable from the perspective of the DoD test and evaluation mission. Of those in the attachments, two are considered to be major showstoppers (regarding Dugway Proving Grounds and Fort Hunter-Liggett), and another a minor showstopper (Tunnel 9 inclusion in the White Oak closure). The remainder are considered incomplete requiring additional alternatives to be analyzed before we can agree to them.

PHILIP E. COYLE,

*Director, Operational
Test and Evaluation.*

JOHN A. BURT,

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ISSUE

The Army's proposal to move its Test Battalion from Fort Hunter-Liggett (FHL) to Ft. Bliss would de facto "close" FHL and remove its capabilities from operational test use.

RATIONALE

1. The TEXCOM Experimentation Center (TEC), located at Fort Hunter-Liggett, California, has the unique capability to provide a total test/experimentation package. TEC's isolated location provides unequal access to extremely versatile training areas with a wide variety of weather and terrain conditions, controlled airspace to 24,000 feet, a 360 degree high energy laser play area, isolation from ambient light, and minimal radio frequency (RF) interference.

2. The terrain at FHL resembles Korea and is unlike that in any of the desert test ranges. Its diverse terrain features—mountains, hills, rivers, creeks and lakes—were the reason FHL was selected as a field laboratory site in 1957 and FHL remains a unique asset today. For example, operational testing prior to the final IOT&E of the SGT YORK was at Ft. Bliss where only flat terrain was encountered. In the IOT&E at FHL the valley walls caused ground clutter breakthrough which rendered the radar useless. Also, FHL has a unique capability—a natural 360 degree "bowl"—and the necessary state permits—to test high power military lasers. Recent Longbow Apache tests at FHL required this capability, revealing important limitations in modeling and simulation.

3. By moving to Ft. Bliss a further test restriction would be created. Radio frequency jamming essential to creating a realistic test environment in a location that is close to large metropolitan areas, international airports, and an international border will be difficult to recreate and will increase risks of not having an adequate test environment.

4. Operating temporarily at FHL with mobil assets will be more expensive. Just four years ago in March 1991, all of TEC's command staff and operational functions were consolidated at FHL because operating in temporary duty status was too expensive. The projected savings reflected in the Army's submission, the reduction of 17 military and 5 federal civilians, would be trivial when considering giving up this valuable and important operational test capability.

RECOMMENDATION

Army withdraw proposal to move its test Battalion from Fort Hunter-Liggett to Ft. Bliss.

JAMES D. WOLFENSOHN: BRILLIANT LEADERSHIP FOR THE KENNEDY CENTER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is a privilege to take this opportunity to

pay tribute to James Wolfensohn who is stepping down as chairman of the board of trustees of the Kennedy Center to accept President Clinton's appointment as the new chairman of the World Bank. Jim is a well-known and widely respected investment banker. During the course of his brilliant career, he has also earned an outstanding reputation as a persuasive advocate for the arts. So it was no coincidence that the Kennedy Center turned to Jim 5 years ago to become the chairman at the center. Despite his many commitments, Jim accepted this major responsibility and did a magnificent job.

The Wolfensohn years brought the center into its own in fulfilling its intended role as a national performing arts center. Jim Wolfensohn's leadership developed a clear vision for this mission, and put the center on a sound financial basis. He improved and expanded the scope of its programming, and reached out to new audiences in the community. He has placed special emphasis on education programs. He has been instrumental in developing new dance initiatives for young people, commissioning new productions, and, most recently, establishing an international arts fellowship exchange program.

The Kennedy Center is vastly improved as a result of Jim's chairmanship, and more Americans than ever from across the country will have greater opportunities to enjoy the impressive programs and productions that have resulted from Jim's work. I'm sure that President Kennedy would be proud of the new vitality and energy that Jim has brought to my brother's memorial here in Washington, and so are all of us in the Kennedy family.

I know that Jim will bring the same excellence of vision and leadership to his new responsibilities at the World Bank, and I wish him well.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I am so very pleased to join with my fine colleagues in paying tribute to one great fellow, my friend, James D. Wolfensohn, as he takes on the tremendous task of being president of the World Bank. That is a capacity he is well suited for—it truly merges his vast expertise in finance, his marvelous capability in public service, and his generous and caring nature. I have no doubt at all he will be a good and powerful force at that institution. But he will certainly be deeply missed at the Kennedy Center.

I have the richest and soundest respect for Jim Wolfensohn. He has worked doggedly on behalf of the Kennedy Center for the past 5 years—and he loved it and he did it for free. His staff is aggressive and competent and under his very sharp eye and supervision—they have cultivated and nurtured the Kennedy Center into its original status as a first-class arts institution of rare and abiding quality.

Jim truly stands head and shoulders above the rest—and above the fray. His splendid leadership will be sorely

missed by those of us in the Senate who remain committed to ensuring the future of an appealing and vibrant Kennedy Center.

God bless Jim and his bright and gracious wife Elaine as they embark on this new and vitally important mission.

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today I join with several of my colleagues in paying tribute to the outgoing chairman of the board of trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Mr. James D. Wolfensohn. As many in the Senate are aware, Mr. Wolfensohn is leaving the Kennedy Center to become chairman of the World Bank.

The Kennedy Center, a national monument and living memorial, could not have been blessed with a more talented and resourceful steward than James Wolfensohn. Mr. Wolfensohn came to the center more than 5 years ago with superb credentials and many remarkable accomplishments—so it is no surprise at all that he leaves the institution in far better condition than it was when he arrived.

As the Washington Post editorialized on June 5, 1995,

The Kennedy Center went looking for a new chairman in 1989 who could straighten out a place burdened with debts, artistic confusion and a wobbly relationship with its own trustees. Five years later, all those things have changed for the better—in large measure because of the man the trustees tapped—investment banker and former Carnegie Hall chairman James Wolfensohn.

Mr. President, I could not agree more with this assessment. In fact, I'd like to identify another area that Mr. Wolfensohn has worked hard on for the betterment of the Kennedy Center and numerous communities across the country—education and outreach. One of Mr. Wolfensohn's proudest achievements is the Kennedy Center's enhanced series of arts education programs.

Under James Wolfensohn's leadership, the Kennedy Center is now making use of cutting-edge computer and telecommunications technology by working with the National Endowment for the Arts, the Education Department, teachers, schools, and parents across the Nation to establish an interactive arts information network. This and other computer-based projects will now link schoolchildren and adults alike to the enriching study and performance of fine arts.

Locally, Kennedy Center staff and performing artists have increased their exposure to public schools in and around Washington, DC, by helping to integrate arts into the curriculum and by conducting more than 200 special performances for children and students.

These are but a few examples of the Kennedy Center's desire to play a role

in the continuing effort to improve education. I want to credit Mr. Wolfensohn for placing such a high priority on the education side of the center's existence.

Mr. President, as chairman of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I have come to be familiar with another Wolfensohn project—reversing the decay and neglect of the Kennedy Center building. I am convinced that many in the Senate and around the country would be alarmed to know of this facility's physical condition.

The Kennedy Center has welcomed more than 70 million people since it was opened in 1971. It is terrific that so many people from around the world have had the opportunity to visit the site—but much wear and tear has resulted. Many of the structure's mechanical systems have existed beyond their useful life—and have been rendered primitive by advancements in technology. In addition, numerous interior and exterior furnishings have fallen into severe disrepair. Why has this happened? In large part, because of an unclear division of responsibility.

Until last year, the Park Service split responsibility with the Kennedy Center Board for operations, repairs, maintenance, and security. Now, as a result of Mr. Wolfensohn's 4-year efforts, the Kennedy Center Act Amendments of 1994 assigns these responsibilities and federal funding directly to the board of trustees. This legislation will now give the people closest to the problems, the board of trustees, the opportunity to solve them. This sensible allocation of duties would not have been possible without the diligence of James Wolfensohn.

So, Mr. President, I would like to thank James D. Wolfensohn for his many contributions. From reconciling a debt—to expanding education programs—to attracting new world-class performing artists—Mr. Wolfensohn has been a tremendous Kennedy Center chairman. I wish him well in his new position at the World Bank and hope that he is able to continue an involvement with the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, as a member of the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees, I am pleased to extend my thanks and best wishes to James D. Wolfensohn as he prepares to leave the chairmanship at the close of the year.

The vision of Jim Wolfensohn when he came to the Kennedy Center 5 years ago was to see the center become the national center for the performing arts. Since 1990, the Kennedy Center has developed into one of the strongest artistic presences in the country and continues to gain prestige throughout the world.

Jim has secured for the center the artistic expertise of Leonard Slatkin and Plácido Domingo. He has heightened the profile of the center through a vast array of educational programs operated through the center. He has worked diligently to stabilize funding for the cen-

ter at a time when budgets in the private and public sectors are strained. The energy, enthusiasm, the wealth of knowledge and interests Jim Wolfensohn has brought to the Kennedy Center have all contributed to its rejuvenation for the benefit of the entire Nation.

While the guidance of Jim Wolfensohn will be difficult for the Kennedy Center to replicate, the bittersweet timing of his departure was fortunate in one important regard. Jim was chairman long enough to see fully implemented during his tenure the Kennedy Center Fellowships of the Americas program.

The program, envisioned and developed by Jim Wolfensohn, will provide 20 fellowships annually to artists from central and South America to study at institutions across the United States. The first award recipients will be announced this fall. With the continued input of the program's founder, the distinguished program will no doubt gain international acclaim.

Jim Wolfensohn will prove to be a stellar head of the World Bank. Assuming his new post will involve sacrifices for Jim, with time away from his family perhaps the most trying. But he took the position because, quite simply, he wanted to help people. I have no doubt he will succeed.

Mr. President, a true leader inspires others to service through his own conduct and example. Jim is a superior leader and an extraordinary man. I am honored to call him my friend and wish him well in the years ahead.

IN HONOR OF THE 85TH BIRTHDAY OF WILLIAM O. FARBER, JULY 4, 1995

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, on July 4, 1995, family, friends, colleagues and students past and present will join Dr. William O. Farber of Vermillion, SD, to celebrate his 85th birthday. Dr. Farber, professor emeritus of political science at the University of South Dakota [USD], is a mentor and respected friend of mine. I would like to take this time to pay tribute to a man who has been influential in the lives of thousands of students of public policy.

It is fitting that Dr. Farber celebrate his birthday on the same day we celebrate the birth of this great Nation. He exemplifies many of the characteristics upon which our country was founded: hard work and dedication, honesty and compassion, and the love of and commitment to a democratic society.

The June 20, 1995 issue of the *Sioux City Journal* contained an article entitled, "Retired Professor Still Serving." The story highlighted many of Dr. Farber's philosophies and attainments. I ask unanimous consent that the article be placed in the *RECORD* at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. PRESSLER. Farber began his teaching career at USD in 1935 after re-

ceiving his Ph.D. in political science from the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. As many of my colleagues know, Wisconsin was—and continues to be—one of the elite schools in political science.

While at Wisconsin, Dr. Farber had the opportunity to study and learn his craft under the best educators in the field. These professors would often host student-initiated debates in their homes. Dr. Farber brought this practice with him to South Dakota. He would invite students to participate in Sunday discussion groups at his house. Here students could deliberate and express their opinions on given topics.

Dr. Farber has a long list of notable accomplishments and I would like to mention a few of them. He taught government at the University of South Dakota from 1935 until 1976. Prior to his retirement, he served as chairman of the USD Department of Government for 38 years. During his tenure at the university, he was active in many other public service endeavors as well. In 1964, he served as president of the Midwest Political Science Association. He also was instrumental in establishing the South Dakota Legislative Research Council [SDLRC], serving as its director from 1951 until 1955. To this day, the SDLRC is the principal staff arm of the South Dakota Legislature.

Some of Dr. Farber's other achievements include creating the Government Research Bureau and the Indian Institute, both at USD. He advised former U.S. Senator Karl Mundt, and was inducted as an honorary member into the National Academy of Public Administration.

Perhaps Dr. Farber's greatest accomplishment is his uncanny ability to motivate students through the vigorous drive he exhibits. He was willing to help students in any way possible. It was through Dr. Farber's advice and encouragement that I sought and became a Rhodes scholar.

As I stated before, the classroom lecture was just one tool Dr. Farber used to educate his students. He included students in the various research and other government-focused projects he conducted. Students were invited to accompany him on trips across the country and overseas. Dr. Farber often served on a placement officer, helping students secure internships in South Dakota, Washington, DC, and wherever else a student's interests might be directed.

Although he officially retired almost 20 years ago, Dr. Farber has not lost interest in the lives and education of students at the University of South Dakota. After his 1976 retirement, an internship and travel fund was established in his name. Through private donations from former students and colleagues, Dr. Farber uses the fund to